THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the Carriers.
Daily Bee, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, four months..... 5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be claimed to be considered in business.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, shares of the capital stock of the "Gold Intent Towboat Company;" at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Canal street, dry goods.

By D. M. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, Second District, opposite Post 25, apples.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at Post 16, Second District, beef, beef, tea, &c.

By Keshe & Son, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Camp street, dry goods, hats, caps, &c.

VARIETIES THEATRE—*Benefit of Vining Bowers.*—The complimentary benefit of Mr. Vining Bowers takes place this evening at the Varieties Theatre. We have already taken occasion to state that this benefit was tendered him by a number of citizens of New Orleans as a testimonial to his worth and artistic attainments. Mr. Bowers, from the day he made his first appearance before a New Orleans audience, under the auspices of his old friend—Ben. DeBar, the Dean of Managers—has never lost the popularity which he soon acquired among the frequenters of "Old Drury." In several characters of light comedy, Mr. Bowers is unsurpassed, and in almost all his personations he throws an originality of conception and a constant vein of humor which has secured for him, wherever he has gone, an unbounded popularity.

The bill for to-night is "Everybody's Friend," in which we have the beneficiary's inimitable rendition of *Major DeBoots*, and the "Carpenter of Rouen," in which he takes the part of *Nykin*, whilst to Mr. Kyer is confided the role of *Marteau*, the carpenter.

THE STEAMSHIP MCCLELLAN COMING UP—We received last night the following dispatch:

QUARANTINE, *March* 17, 1863, 3. P. M.
Editors of the Bee:
The steamship McClellan has just passed up, from New York, with dates of the 5th and a heavy mail.
The McClellan will, we expect, reach her wharf early this morning.

LOSS OF THE BRIG YOUNG HARRY—The brig Young Harry, Captain Ellems, from this port, was wrecked about the 1st instant near the mouth of the Rio Grande. We learn from Capt. Chandler of the schooner Planet, that the vessel and cargo proved a total loss. No lives lost.

MADAME LA BLANCH, CLAIRVOYANT.—Madame La Blanch's advertisement will be found in another column. It will be seen by referring to the advertisement that Madame La Blanch, who is said to have mastered all the science embraced in the gift of prophecy, has astonished some of the most respectable citizens of this city by her revelations. Those, therefore, who desire to be further astonished should give Madame La Blanch a call, at her residence, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. See advertisement.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The attention of buyers is called to the sale to take place this day, at ten o'clock, A. M., by T. Keelar & Son, at their salesroom, 73 Camp street, comprising 500 lots of staple and fancy dry goods, lawns, handkerchiefs, hosiery, a large and fine assortment of hats and caps, umbrellas, nails, tacks, letter and note paper, mosquito netting, &c. This sale is worthy the attention of buyers, most of the goods having just been received per last arrivals. Buyers will find bargains, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder. See advertisement under head of auction sales.

The sale, by R. T. Montgomery, of the cargo of the bark E. Wright, for this day, (Wednesday) the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Post 26, Second District, should attract a full attendance of dealers in flour, beef, salt, Canton matting, brooms, pails, fine and other teas, and numerous other goods needed in this market. Dealers in mattings should specially notice the advertisements of the 200 rolls Canton matting, white and checked—all of which, with the other goods, will be peremptorily sold to avoid storage and other charges.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale of the stock of goods in store No. 120 Canal street, will be continued to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises. The lease, fixtures, show cases, &c., will be offered.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, stock of the Good Intent Towboat Company. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Apples will be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, on the levee, Second District, opposite Post No. 25.

Still Further from Baton Rouge.

The *Era* published in its evening edition further details of the Port Hudson affair. From its Baton Rouge correspondent we learn that it was reported at that place that the masts of the Hartford were distinctly seen by the fleet below, on Sunday morning, and that intelligence had been received that neither that vessel nor Albatros received any serious damage from the fire of the batteries. Everything was reported quiet in front.

The movement of the fleet for the purpose of passing the batteries, commenced at ten o'clock Saturday evening, from below Prophet's Island. About half-past eleven the vessels fell in with and engaged the batteries. The firing was terrific, and continued until about 1 o'clock in the morning.

Captain McKinstry, of the Monongahela, had one of his legs shot off by a ball from one of the batteries. Lieutenant Cummings, executive officer of the Richmond, had his leg shot off below the knee. Captain Alden, who was standing beside him, was knocked off the bridge of the ship by the concussion, but was not seriously hurt. Lieutenant Cummings died of his wounds at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Picayune*, on the other hand, publishes very full particulars, from which we learn the following: The *Picayune* says General Banks had returned to Baton Rouge and had issued a printed general order, announcing that the entire object of the expedition is accomplished, and that it is all expected to accomplish.

The *Picayune* informs us that the movement by land upon Port Hudson was not intended for the reduction or occupation of that place, but as a "diversion," to enable Admiral Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries.

In the movement from Baton Rouge, Gen. Banks commanding, the army had advanced without molestation to Springfield road crossing, where Gen. Banks made his headquarters. The cavalry were sent around the country reconnoitering. Soon after the arrival of the three divisions at this point, under command of Gen. Grover, Gen. Emory and Gen. Weitzel, they met in the woods a force of about 500 Confederate cavalry, who retired before the advancing column without a skirmish.

In the course of the afternoon, however, there were too sharp skirmishes between portions of the Federal divisions and Confederate cavalry, and infantry scattered about in the woods. There was nothing like a general engagement, and no fighting on land after Saturday afternoon. The Confederate force, large or small, towards evening retired to Port Hudson.

We was on the road from Springfield that Col. Clarke, of Gen. Banks's staff, while reconnoitering with a number of orderlies and officers, was wounded in the leg by a rifle shot from the woods. Half an hour afterwards a Confederate cavalryman was killed in the woods at that point, and he is supposed to have been the man who fired at the staff officer.

The Federal forces remained on the field near Springfield road crossing all night Saturday. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning Gen. Augur's division commenced the return march to Baton Rouge—Gen. Grover's and Gen. Emory's divisions followed, leaving a distance of five miles between each of the three divisions.

The commanding officer of the Fourth Massachusetts was left at Baton Rouge in command of a brigade to hold the base and place.

It was after the arrival of the army at Baton Rouge, and the skirmishes of Saturday afternoon, that Farragut's fleet, which was anchored at five or six miles below the batteries, prepared to pass them. The signal for the advance was made at half past nine o'clock.

As regards the movement of the fleet, the particulars given by the *Picayune* differ from those already published only in their fullness and distinctness.

After the Hartford and Albatros had passed, the Richmond and Genessee followed. The Richmond, as has already been stated, received a shot through her steam drum, and was obliged to fall back out of the range of the batteries.

The Monongahela came next in order. She was hotly engaged for an hour and twenty minutes, when she was disabled by a shot through her steam drum, and was obliged to fall back out of the range of the batteries.

The Monongahela lost seven men killed and twenty-one wounded. The loss on board the Kineo was not reported.

The Kineo had her rigging badly cut, her rudder post shot away, a hawser was entangled about her propeller, she became unmanageable, and was obliged to fall back. The Monongahela also fell back out of range. The sidewheel gunboat Genessee was somewhat damaged, and also fell back.

The Mississippi went up last and grounded on the bank in a position which placed her nearly in the centre of the entire range of shore batteries which extended nearly three and a half miles. She stood fire forty minutes before she was abandoned. Her officers report a loss of five killed or missing. Some of the men took to the boats and pulled for shore. One boat went to one of the other vessels. Several men jumped into the water and were picked up by the boats of the fleet. Of those who landed on shore, Colonel Dwight, commander of the marines, with eleven men, were taken prisoners. The others walked down the levee and were taken off to the fleet in boats.

The engagement lasted from 10 o'clock to about 1 o'clock in the morning. While the gunboats were passing the batteries, the six mortar schooners and the Essex lay below the point and fired occasionally, keeping up a continuous shelling of the enemy's batteries during the entire engagement. The Confederate loss in shots is not known. Two were built in Cincinnati. [illegible]

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,638.

bank on the opposite side, throwing a glare of light across the river, and bringing the entire fleet in full view of the batteries during the engagement.

The *Era* published last evening the following dispatch:

Donaldsonville, March 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the Era:
Sir—The following was taken from a bottle in the river opposite this place:
"United States Flag-ship Hartford above Port Hudson, March 15th. Sir, all's well. We lost one marine killed, and two of the crew wounded. Albatros lost one killed.
Signed, E. C. GALADIN, Secretary."
Respectfully, yours,
H. M. PORTER, Maj and Paymaster.

The Latest News from Southern Sources.

The *Era* published last evening, in the shape of an extra, the following late Southern news taken from the Jackson *Appeal* of the 13th instant:

FROM CHARLESTON.

Mobile, March 13—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Charleston the 11th, says dispatches, received in official quarters, state that Burnside has been placed in command of the Yankee force to operate against Charleston by land and water. An attack is expected in the next ten days. The hospitals have been ordered to be cleared, and everything betokens stirring times.

A special to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Charleston, 11th, says it is reported that the Catskill, an iron clad, passed the bar yesterday, en route for Port Royal.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal]

Panola, March 12—We have newspaper dates from Memphis to the 8th and Chicago to the 5th.

Orders were received from the Federal War Department at St Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other points, to impress all boats for transporting troops. The destination of the proposed expedition was unknown.

In the Federal Congress the bill authorizing the holding of a Congressional election in Tennessee failed to pass for want of time.

It had been ascertained that a number of ironclads are building in England. These are, it is supposed, for Confederate service, and it is reported that Lieut Maury has a project on foot of using them to make captures on the Mediterranean.

At a political riot at Calumet, Indiana, one Democrat was killed and two wounded.

The coal barge in Lake Providence was, it is reported, placed there overland.

A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, March 2d, says George D. Prentice passed here to-day en route for Europe. He says he has positive information that the rebels are moving on Kentucky in great numbers, and predicts that they will have complete possession of the State this month. The bankers and express companies still keep their valuables in Cincinnati.

Dispatches from Vicksburg of the 5th say the mail steamer had arrived and was engaged in paying to November, leaving four months in arrears. The small pox is reported prevailing extensively. The iron-clad gunboat Lafayette had been sent up the Yazoo.

An Indianapolis dispatch of the 5th states that Colonel Carrington, of the Federal army, in that city, had issued an order declaring all Knights of the Golden Circle public enemies.

Lieutenant Lewis, the murderer of Colonel Wool in the living block at Memphis, has escaped from Louisville since his bail. The Federal commander offered two hundred dollars for his apprehension, and persons attempting to arrest him are authorized to shoot him if resistance is made.

FIGHT ON THE YAZOO

[Special to the Memphis Appeal]

Grenada, March 12—Information has been received here from the Yazoo, giving the particulars of an affair between the enemy's gunboats and our batteries yesterday. Two of the boats advanced, and on gaining what was supposed to be a favorable position, fired two shots at us in quick succession.

A reply was made by our heavy guns, and the enemy soon retired. The attacking boat was struck by a shell, which set fire to her cotton bulwarks, and was soon partially thrown overboard. What other damage, if any, was done, was not ascertained. We have not heard from the enemy since.

Two empty boxes have floated down and lodged against our raft, marked Com. J. H. Hall, U. S. N. steamer Chillicothe, 11-inch shell.

Municipal Elections in New York.

The New York *Times* contains the following dispatches:

Utica, N. Y., Tuesday, March 3—Charles S. Wilson, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor by ten majority. The rest of the city ticket is also Democratic. The Common Council is the same as last year.

Troy, Tuesday, March 3—At the charter election held to-day, Wm. L. Van Alstine, Democrat, was elected Mayor by over 1300 majority. The Common Council stands Democrats, 13; Republicans, 9.

Rochester, Tuesday, March 3—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected their Mayor and entire city ticket by about 600 majority, and 8 of the 12 Aldermen and 7 of the 12 Supervisors.

Oswego, Tuesday, March 3—At the municipal election held to-day the Democrats elected their Mayor by 108 majority, and 2 out of the 4 Aldermen.

Lockport, Tuesday, March 3—The Democrats have elected their whole ticket by a large majority.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sudden Death—The Coroner was not called to view the body of a gentleman of the mulish persuasion—who, probably disgusted with his business particularly and with this sublunary state of affairs generally, concluded to die in his track, which he did yesterday at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, while he was walking a load of yeast. This case was reported to the Second District police station, and on the mention that it was a dissipating mule, the only obituary notice we can offer is "*Requiescat in pace.*"

Another Burglary—The dwelling of Mr. Shay, 252 Philip street, Fourth District, was entered into before dark and robbed. From an armoire a gold watch and chain, a cross with a locket, a gold pencil, and a cloth coat with several other things, were taken.

Arrests Yesterday—In the First District, Henry Scott, a copper colored individual, for having in his possession a lot of metal of that description which was suspected to be stolen. Eugene Blake, for stealing tobacco—she could not have been the wife of his uncle's nephew—who had come over after the weed so necessary to the empire's treasury. James Casey, charged with robbing Jodi Kelly of $24—he knew of proved. Three feminine girls, for frickly taking treacle from the levee.

In the Second District, Oscar Geier was pulled for picking up packages of potatoes and coffee piled on the planks of the levee, which will probably be proved as not his property.

Officer Carson brought in a boy named John Miles, supposed to be lost, he was barefooted and bareheaded.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Tuesday—Yesterday week—The rule to show cause, in the case of Jno Kennedy called in warranty, to show cause why the 113 bales of cotton should not be sold at auction—$10,000 of the proceeds to be placed in the registrar of the Court, subject to the decision of the case, and the balance to be paid into the hands of the plaintiffs—was argued by Messrs. Hunt and Roxie, pro and Mr. Horner con. The plaintiffs were the charterers of the vessel for a round trip to Matamoras, contracting with the master and owners to pay them the third of the net proceeds of their freight. The defendant was holding the cotton only as its custodian—the agent of the master and owners contending for its possession on the ground that they were partners, and also claimed damages for the failure of the charterers to furnish a full cargo of cotton. The plaintiffs claimed the right to the possession and sale of the cotton, admitting the claim of the master and owners to the one-third of the net profits, but contending that the settlement could only be made by their rendering a true and faithful account after it could be determined what the profits were by the sale.

The arguments of counsel seemed to convince each other and the Court that the cotton should be immediately sold by McGeren & Landry, the auctioneers selected by the plaintiffs, and that $10,000 of the proceeds should be deposited in the registrar of the Court, with the privilege of the defendants to bond the same till the decision of the suit. Freights to be paid the balance of the proceeds of sale. The claim of damages was not argued as well founded.

De Bare vs. De Bare—On motion of Mr. Thomas for plaintiff, Mr Fellows for defendant consenting, the rule requiring defendant to show cause why two referees to examine into the property at issue, reporting to the Court what was community property, &c., was made absolute.

In the case of Ranchio vs. Farragut, Mr. Abell's motion for a new trial was fixed for trial on the 21st instant.

Mr. Piles presented his application for the release on bail of Philemon Bonté, who was in confinement on the charge of having been one of a party who had set fire to a train of cars on the Opelousas Railroad, September 4th, last, thereby killing and wounding a number of soldiers. He had been tried before the Military Commission, which had finally released him on his parole. He was rearrested by order of General Banks, and was now in prison. Mr. Piles read an affidavit of Mr. Blanton, showing that Bonté had been ordered by the Confederate guerrillas to remove, and that deponent was in company with Bonté while he was obeying the order; that they were actually away from the station at the time the train took place, and were at a distance when they heard the firing upon the cars. Afterwards they returned and found several wounded men in charge of a negro, disabled by the guerrillas, and Bonté contributed food and personal services to ward their comfort. Mr. Piles also said that he had witnesses present who could testify to the same effect.

Mr. Lemonnier said he had testimony identifying Bonté as one of the party who had fired on the train; but he would not oppose the application if sufficient bail was produced.

It being answered that $5000 bail could be procured, the Court decided to grant the application for $10,000.

On motion of Mr. Bright, it was ordered that the Prosecuting Attorney show cause why B. M. Harrison and Mr. Smith—who have been in confinement at the Customhouse for many months—should not be released on bail.

The case of A. F. Gertro vs. Doyle was tried, and disposed of in less than half an hour. It was a suit for $2000 overseer's services one year on a plantation. One witness was examined, and then judgment for plaintiff was rendered, including $50 as costs for the *curator ad hoc*, with a lien on a fund of the defendant's now in the hands of the Sequestration Commission.

The case of Hazeau Bros vs Arthur Wire and the Carrollton Railroad Company then came up—a suit for about $3000 for wood cut by the Company from a strip of land belonging to plaintiffs extending from Carrollton to the lake. Messrs. Cutler and Thomas were cocked and primed for the contest, but Mr. Rosselius was *non est inventus* for some time; finally he came, and bowed to the mercy of the Court for his absence, which was caused by his ignorance of the fact that the trial was due. Finally it was continued to the 24th inst.

U. S. Provost Court—Judge Peabody.—Antonio Valsier was brought up on the charge of fighting with a knife in his hand at the corner of Broad street and Gentilly road. The officer stated that the other party had fled on his approach, and that the parties were proceeding to have a duel with knives in the Spanish style, but could not repress their rage, and fell at it upon the way. Antonio had to pay $5 for his share of the sport.

A tall yellow fellow, named Sam Thomas, was charged with knocking an old man down in the street. It was shown that he was "a bad egg," and at this time was "slashing around" in an excited fashion in search of his wife, and knocked the old man down without any provocation. The period occupied by the deluge was awarded him in the Workhouse.

Alex. Mabey and Phillip Gaffney, charged with broaching a cask of wine in the hold of the ship Lizzie Southard, while he was boss of a gang storing cargo. Gaffney was found speechless drunk, and the bung of the cask was found out, with about one-third of the wine gone, and a portion of the port wine in the bucket. Gaffney was ordered to pay for the wasted wine, and Mabey was discharged.

N. O. J. Tisdale was arraigned on the charge of holding an unlawful party at his house, and displaying the Confederate flag on his gallery taking decided ground against the Union, and Mr. Rosselius for the defendant. The first witnesses called by Mr. Day, were three youths, who testified that they were present at the party, which was a fair, to which an admission of ten cents was charged—it was said to have been a fair for a charitable purpose. The tables were spread with articles for sale, and some small Confederate flags were displayed among the evergreens decorating the rooms. Confederate music on the piano. Confederate songs for sale, Confederate mottoes, buttons and other emblems, with cheers for Jeff Davis (not very loud) and other signs of a Confederate crowd. The company was principally composed of ladies. The flags were about half the size of the hand. The third witness testified that Mr. Tisdale was present at the house as host, but did not seem to occupy a very conspicious part on the occasion.

Capt Miller, the acting Mayor, testified that no license had been taken out for this fair or party, and that it regarded it as a violation of the city ordinance on the subject. On a question of Mr. Rosselius as to whether fairs for charitable purpose were not generally exempt from this tax, the reply was, that licenses had been taken out by other parties for such occasions and he regarded it as necessary for all.

No other witnesses being called, Mr. Day produced the book of registered enemies, showing Mr. Tisdale's name there recorded, which Mr. Rosselius stated he had not denied. He asked the Court to hear Mr Tisdale's statement of the matter, which being assented to the gentleman proceeded to explain that the assemblage was simply on the occasion of a fair held at his house for the benefit of the infant asylum, in which he and his wife had taken a deep interest. The necessities of the Asylum had caused the formation of a sewing society, and quite unexpected to him it had been determined to hold a fair for the sale of the articles which had been thus made. The first he knew of it was announced to him, he made inquiries on the subject of a license, and was assured by some friends that a similar affair had taken place at the house of Mr. Sudner, who had been told by the authorities they had had no disposition to interfere with such an occasion. As to some of the displays described by the young witnesses, he declared that he was ignorant of them, and had expressly enjoined upon the ladies to repress any exhibition of a political character—that for his part he should have welcomed the presence of the Federal officers on the occasion.

Before the conclusion of Mr Tisdale's statement, the clerk admonished us to close our report.

Provost Court Postscript—When we left the Court yesterday, Mr. Tisdale was making his statement. A friend who remained gave us the following sketch of the conclusion of the case:

Dr. Mercer then believe it was from the description) was called, and testified that on the occasion of the charitable concert at the Opera House he inquired of Gen. Banks by letter if it was necessary to procure a license. The reply of the General, though not explicit on the question of license, was in its tenor perfectly satisfactory that nothing of the kind was looked for. The complimentary tickets tendered to the General were returned, with the remark that he desired to contribute his share to the charity, and he, with Admiral Farragut and two other officers, were present at the concert having purchased tickets at the rate of $20 each. This witness was to confirm the statement of Mr. Tisdale that he had been neutral by his friends of the fact that the authorities did not require a license for such a charitable purpose as the fair at his house.

Acting Mayor Miller being recalled, said that it had been under advisement to stop the concert referred to—the fact of Dr. Mercer's not sending him and his officers complimentary tickets being regarded as purposed slight to Federal officers—but, on reflection, he concluded not to interfere with it for charity's sake.

Dr Mercer explained this by saying that it was Gen. Banks's letter which seemed to discourage the idea of sending complimentary tickets.

After the testimony, Mr. Day and Mr. Rose lins discussed the matter, and it was interesting to observe the warmth and earnestness which were exhibited on both sides, but we can give only a taste of what was said. Mr. Day urged that the Court should sentence the accused to be sent to Fort Pickens and to pay a fine of $10,000. He proclaimed the conduct of the accused to be the greatest impertinence, and as atrocious as that of the midnight assassin, who would kill the belated traveler, or plot the destruction of sleeping women and children, by wrapping the flames to destroy their habitations when they were unable to escape the devouring element. The conduct of Mr. Tisdale was so cowardly as to throw shame on the man who endeavored to hide his treason under the cloak of charity, and sought protection against his offended law under his wife's petticoats. His punishment, argued Mr. Day, should be such as to strike terror into the hearts of the rebels, and to keep their sentiments from spreading.

Mr. Rosselius, in reply, expressed his opinion that the realloof his learned legal silver say had ran away with his logic. Mr. Tisdale, as shown by the evidence, had done a noble act, and would be commended for it by all noble minded men—by all mankind. He had done an act of charity, and had further added to his noble acts. He had done nothing to deserve censure by the Court, when he lent his house for the purpose of a fair for the benefit of destitute infants, in charge of an institution wherein Mrs. Tisdale is one of the managers. Mr. Rosselius ridiculed the idea of calling the display of diminutive flags or brass buttons, or the singing of a song, reasonable ground for a charge of treason against the accused. He argued that the acts of parties in private parlors—if not tending to disturb the public peace—are not under the control of the Government, and he quoted history to show that any attempt to force public sentiment by such means always resulted in signal failures. He asked for the full acquittal of his client.

Mr. Day answered that in that case, the Federal troops might as well withdraw, and Secesia be proclaimed immediately.

The Court promised the decision to-day, and dismissed Mr. Tisdale until then, on his parole.

Sixth District Court—Judge Howell.—The case of Widow Abat vs Mrs. McGuire—plaintiff suing for $723 rent and possession of the premises, held by defendant, under the General Butler's order No. 13, exempting soldiers' families from suit for rent or ejection. Judge Morgan, for plaintiff, considered that the exception filed was "peremptory" in fact as well as law against his client, and urging up the point, "his case was with the Government."

A divorce case was in progress in this and the Second District Court—but it is sufficient to say that one was *scan. mag.*, and the other based on cruel treatment.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

Captain John Post and Purser Post, of the steamship George Cromwell, will please accept our thanks for favors.

Important from Washington.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION CONVENING THE SENATE ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

Washington, March 2.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

It is presumed that the communications alluded to will mainly, if not altogether, include military and civil nominations.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs the following:

The closing scenes in Congress to-day were respectable, and not unimpressive. Proper decorum was generally observed, and the immense audience in the galleries manifested a decorous interest in the proceedings.

FINANCIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriations made by the Thirty-seventh Congress are as follows:

Extra Session, July, 1861, about $264,000,000.
Long Session, ending 17th July, 1862, $913,000,000.
Short Session, ending March 4, 1863, $1,100,000,000.

Receipts from duties on imports, Internal Revenue, direct taxes, sales of public lands, &c., and estimates from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1861, $320,000,000—which, deducted from the above sum, will leave the amount of indebtedness up to July 1, 1874, including the $70,000,000 debt left by the last Administration, $2,027,000,000.

MEDIATION IN THE HOUSE.

The joint resolution against foreign intervention passed the House by a vote of yeas, 102; Nays, 28. Those voting in the negative were, Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Calvert, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Luscar, Mallory, Wray, Noble, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Shiel, Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Ward, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, and Yeaman. Not voting—all of the Kentucky Representatives voted in the affirmative. Mr. Casey: seven voted against them, and two failed to vote at all.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

The correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Washington under date of the 5th, says:

There was a protracted session of the Cabinet to-day, and the rumors of important changes in that council have been received.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The *Herald's* correspondent says:

The Senate held an open session to-day, the debate being upon Mr. Sumner's resolution to require Senators to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HOW THE NEGRO ENLISTMENT BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The *Herald's* correspondent states the following:

A provision which was fastened upon the Engineer Bill by a majority of one in the Senate, for the enlisting of negroes and the appointment of negro company officers, was lost through the action of the Conference Committee. The abolition fanatics clamored for the measure, but the news from North Carolina and New Orleans about the bad behavior of the colored troops in the blacks was not to be disregarded by even the most ultra radical.

Further News from Europe—Mr. Mason's Speech at Liverpool—French Preparations to Conquer Mexico.

The Cunard steamer Africa, with Liverpool advices to the afternoon of the 14th, and Queenstown dispatches of the 15th of February, arrived here Saturday morning. These dates are two days later than those previously at hand.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Yelverton marriage case has been set down for hearing on appeal in the English House of Lords, but it will probably not be heard till immediately after the reassembling of the House at the close of the Easter recess.

John Anderson, the fugitive slave and celebrated burglar, sailed for the republic of Liberia from England in December last, and Mr Hare per Twelvetrees has received a letter from him, dated Sierra Leone, January 13, in which he expresses the greatest hopefulness with regard to his future prospects, and he believes that he will be able to make his way to Liberia.

The Prince of Wales had been formally presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, London, and suitably acknowledged the compliment. Great preparations were made to give an imposing reception to his affianced bride on her passage through London, and a squadron of men-of-war was under orders to proceed from Chatham to the Nore to salute and escort the steamer which was to convey the royal bride to England.

Liverpool, February 15—The late Confederate privateer Sumter has arrived here from Gibraltar.

COMMISSIONER MASON AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

[From the London News]

The following is a full report of the speech of Mr Mason at the Lord Mayor's dinner, February 11:

If I did not feel deeply the obligations I am under to the honored chief magistrate of this city for permission to be present to-night, I should feel strongly disposed to pick a quarrel. His lordship has not chosen to remember that here, in England, I am not considered belligerent. I am not, I am a peaceable man. The City of Richmond of England—we all know, honored from ages, and [illegible] a wise government in its generation—has [illegible] that the country which I represent has [illegible] that broad water has not yet attained years of discretion, and is not capable of managing its own affairs. (A laugh.) I say, therefore, that I am [illegible] overwhelmed by the kind and generous manner in which I have been received by this honored company, and in the name of your chief magistrate I should have been disposed to say, in the language of a poet:

"You would scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

My lord mayor, I am a stranger in London—or, rather, I was a stranger; but I have found, since I came to London, that none of English blood from my own Southern land are strangers among you. (Cheers.) I speak this from my heart (cheers) and I have been by every circle in England and by every class of society, a welcome and an honored guest. (Cheers.) I return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness with which you have listened to a stranger. The day will come (great cheering)—it is not far off—when the relationship between that land from which I came and this infant Empire, and yours, will be one of close and intimate alliance. (Renewed cheers.) My country is the unrivaled producer of the great staples of the world, and I say the relations—commercial, doubtless political, certainly social—be seen to be mutually contrary, and the people of London will before long be of the most intimate character. (Cheers.)

[Correspond ence of the London Times.]

FRANCE—GREAT PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE AGAINST MEXICO.

Paris, February 21—The following is a precise enumeration of the ships of war which are under orders to sail from Cherbourg to Mexico, and the troops they are to carry: The screw ship of the line Jean Bart, with 1041 men of the Seventh Regiment of the line, twenty-two officers, three sergeants, and twelve men and twenty eight names of the wagon train. The screw ship of the line Tilsit, with the first battalion of Chasseurs a Pied, 212 men; 18th battalion of Chasseurs a Pied, 209 men, 3d of the line, 95 men; 81st of the line, 1,000 men; 62d of the line, 126 men; 12th Chasseurs, 30 men; 9th Artillery, 36 men; 5th Hussars, 20 men, one orderly officer, and one horse. The steam transport Rhone—Sixty-second regiment of the line, 128 men; 99th, 50 men; 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique, 15 men; 5th Hussars, 11 men; regiment of Artillery of the Guard, 2 men and 6 horses; 7th regiment of artillery, 43 men and 20 horses; Eleventh Regiment of artillery, 1 man and 2 horses; third squadron of artillery train, 2 men and 2 horses; fourth squadron of artillery train, 6 men; 1st Hussars, 11 men; and 10 apprentice farriers. The steam transport Eure—Ninety-ninth Regiment of the line, 48 men; first battalion Chasseurs a pied, 203 men; squadron of wagon train, 70 men, 17 mules, and 10 apprentice farriers. The steam transport Eure—Ninety-ninth Regiment of the line, 48 men; first battalion Chasseurs a pied, 203 men; squadron of wagon train, 53 men and 80 mules; fifth squadron of wagon train, 80 men, 143 mules, 1 carriage, and first company Army Works Corps, 20 men. The Tureune and the Rhone sailed on the 6th of February, and the Rhone on the 8th.

The following are the departures from Toulon: The Wagram sailed for Oran to convey to Mexico a battalion of the First Foreign Regiment and a battalion of Chasseurs, altogether about 1,100. The screw ship-of-the-line St. Louis is receiving an equal number belonging to the third battalion of the Foreign Regiment, and some privates of the Second and Third Zouaves, going to join their regiments in Mexico. The screw corvette Cassard will take Seventeenth Regiment of the line, to replace the Foreign Regiment in the province of Oran. The screw transport Finisterre has likewise sailed from Toulon for Algiers to receive soldiers belonging to the various regiments, amounting to 400 men, and as many horses.

American Affairs Abroad.

RECEPTION OF RECOGNITION IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Strathedeen had given notice in the House of Lords that on the 23d of February he would call attention to the dispatches of letters from Mr. Mason to the English Government relative to the claim of the Confederates to be acknowledged by Great Britain.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Mr. G. Bentinck, in the House of Commons on the 17th, asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was true that there was no source of obtaining official information on the subject of the reported defeat by the Confederates of the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Charleston harbor; and, if so, whether that information was of a character to raise the question of the legality of the future blockade of that port.

Lord Palmerston—Her Majesty's Government have no information with regard to that transaction more than has been conveyed by the telegrams which have been received and are known to everybody. Those telegrams simply state that the blockade was raised on the morning of one day and reimposed on the succeeding day. The same information states the raising of the blockade and its renewal. With regard to the application of the general law of nations to a transaction of that kind I would abstain from giving any opinion, because the application of that law depends so much upon the circumstances of the case, that till that which has really happened is well known, it would be improper for Her Majesty's Government to commit themselves to any binding opinion as to the effect of those transactions. [Hear, hear]

THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

[From the London Times.]

Out of this short action a nice question of international law is likely to arise, and, indeed, is already warmly discussed in the journals of New York. The Confederate authorities at Charleston have asserted that the blockade of the port has been legally raised. They state that their fleet attacked and "sank, dispersed, or drove off, and out of sight," the entire hostile and blockading squadron. Gen. Beauregard, the commandant of Charleston, therefore, formally declared the blockade of that city and harbor as "raised by the superior force of the "Confederates" from and after the day of the engagement.

He also placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign Consuls that they might see for themselves how the blockading force had disappeared. The British Consul, it is said, went out to sea five miles beyond the usual anchoring ground of the Federal ships of war, and on sweeping the horizon with a glass could trace nothing of them. A Richmond paper is the only present authority for a statement that the different foreign Consuls, at a meeting held for the purpose of considering the state of affairs, have unanimously declared the blockade as "legally raised." A notification of the fact is reported to have been made officially by the Confederate Government to the Consular body, and it is understood, both at Charleston and Richmond, that after such notification "the blockade cannot be renewed by the Federals without sixty days' notice" to all neutral Powers. The official communications must have been exchanged with unusual rapidity, and the exact hour and minute at which they were made may become important; for "late in the evening" of the 31st, the day of the action, four vessels of the blockading force reappeared, and on the day following twenty more of the same squadron were again off Charleston bay.

The blockade, therefore, if suspended for the few hours between four in the afternoon and "late at night," appears to have been re established, *de facto*, on the second day, and was certainly renewed completely on the day after by the twenty vessels that returned to their anchorage. As it may become a disputed point whether the blockade has been legally raised, so as to require a formal notice of renewal, the facts are of some interest to the commercial community. As no declaration is sufficient to constitute a blockade without an actual force on the spot to maintain it, we apprehend a "declaration" is not enough to destroy it. A mere document is not valid either way. A blockade must be raised as well as constituted *de facto*. In this case there was not even an intermission. It does not appear that any neutral ship could have got into Charleston at any hour of the day on the 31st of January, and on the 1st of February there were no less than twenty Federal vessels off the port. The action was damaging to the Federal claim of superiority on the ocean, and a decided check to the flow of no large a force; but we doubt if the sixty days of unrestricted importation have been gained by it.

The *Shipping Gazette* points out that the accounts of the Charleston affair per Arabia are far too meagre to justify any Government in taking decisive ground on the question. It thinks the absence of the blockading squadron must have been more extended than represented.

The rumors that France considers the Charleston blockade was raised, still lack confirmation.

Arrival of the Northern Light, from Aspinwall—A Privateer off Florida.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on the 9th, from Aspinwall. She was convoyed from Aspinwall to New York by the U. S. steamer Connecticut. The Northern Light reports the following:

The Northern Light sighted a vessel carrying the Stars and Stripes off the coast of Florida. Signal of distress—the "union down." The Northern Light changed her course so as to render assistance if necessary, but after a time the signal of distress was hauled down, the vessel got up steam and made off probably apprehensive of a Federal man-of-war. The Northern Light, but, through a series of fortunate circumstances, that vessel escaped. It was impossible even with glasses to discern her character, and the Northern Light—to use the phrase of one of the men on watch at the time—"hove down upon her" until it was noticed that she was getting up steam. All this time the vessels were approaching each other. The information is not precise as to the time when the Northern Light changed her helm, n